INFORMATION LETTER

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Conference and Convention Tentatively Set for Early January

The food processors' conference and the annual convention of the National Canners Association are now expected to be held early in January.

It was hoped that the conference could be held in December, but upon consultation with government agencies it was found that they will not all have completed their plans by that time. Accordingly, the date has been moved forward to January.

The definite date will depend upon developments with respect to policies that will govern the food program. Among these is the question of the use of subsidies, which has arisen in pending legislation to extend the life of the Commodity Credit Corporation.

Canners and representatives of the government agencies agree that early announcement of a definite program for 1944 is desirable, but they also agree that a conference held before such a definite program can be presented and discussed will not be satisfactory to either the industry or the agencies.

So far as any parts of the program can be completed before the conference in January, they will be announced and communicated promptly to the various processing industries.

CEILING PRICES FOR KRAUT

Amendment Covering Details of the Formula Expected Shortly From OPA

It is understood that the formula for the calculation of maximum prices for kraut will be issued by the Office of Price Administration the early part of next week. The formula, in general, is believed to be similar to the formulas used for other canned vegetables. It is indicated that calculation of the maximum price for kraut for civilian trade only, packed from the 1943 cabbage crop, will require the following steps:

1. Calculate weighted average selling price during the period December 1, 1941, through March 31, 1942;

2. Subtract from this weighted average selling price the raw cabbage cost;

3. Add back the actual raw cabbage cost (not to exceed $22 per ton) for kraut packed from the 1943 cabbage crop.

The weighted average price for the base period is to be merely the gross value of sales made during that period divided by the number of dozens of containers for each grade and container size. Sales contracts with the United States Government are not to be included. Sales made during the base period only are to be used; time of delivery is not to be taken into account.

The raw product cost to be deducted from this weighted average price is to be calculated by taking the weighted average cost for cabbage for the 1941 crop divided by the yield in dozens of containers per ton. The 1943 weighted average raw product cost per dozen containers is to be obtained by dividing the weighted average raw cabbage cost from the 1943 crop (this figure cannot exceed $22 per ton and may not be calculated on less than 75 per cent of the packer's purchases) by the same yield figure that was used for calculating the 1941 raw cabbage cost.

The packer's maximum price for government agencies will be 96 per cent of the maximum prices as calculated by the above formula.

It is indicated that in the case of kraut sold in wooden kegs furnished by the processor, the maximum price calculated by the above formula may be increased by the amount of the actual increase in cost of the barrel, after March 31, 1942. In no case, however, may the packer add more than $1.50 per keg.

The maximum prices calculated by this formula may be increased by 2½ per cent to cover approved wage increases. This price adjustment, however, may be made only in those 19 States listed in MPR 306. The list includes most of the States in which kraut is packed.

APPLE PRICES EXPECTED

Processor Regulation in Preparation; OPA Announces Dried Ceilings

The Office of Price Administration announced October 18 that a maximum price regulation to cover processed apples was in preparation and will be issued as soon as possible. This announcement was made in advance to insure immediate and ample production of these products, the OPA press release stated.

Ceilings on processed apples and products will be on a formula basis to reflect the cost previously announced by the War Food Administration and OPA. Concentrates, however, will be flat-priced. Processors' prices for dried apples, of which practically all of the output will go to government agencies, will be 36 cents per pound Grade A, 35 cents per pound Grade B, 33 cents per pound Grade C, and 25 cents per pound for unclassified.

Apple chops—unpeeled apple segments containing less than 24 per cent moisture—will be priced on basis of moisture content. The ceiling will be 15 cents per pound for less than 20 per cent moisture and 14 cents per pound if containing 20 per cent and not exceeding 24 per cent moisture.

These prices, OPA said, are computed as follows:

Processors of dried apples use U. S. Cannery Grade A and B apples, and the Grade C as established under Washington and Oregon State grades. The prices named reflect to the processors an equitable return for purchasing apples at prices stated in the joint press release of the WFA and OPA, September 15, which was $3.10 per hundredweight for U. S. Cannery Grade A; $2.50 per hundredweight for Grade B, and with Grade C the same as established under the Washington and Oregon State grades.

This reflects from $57 to $60 per ton for raw materials including the driers' profit. Since the entire production of dried apples is reserved for government purchase, the action taken is in accordance with authorization from the Director of Economic Stabilization.

The prices on apple chops reflect $1.65 per hundredweight for raw apples including the processors' return.

All sales to government procurement agencies will be made at 96 per cent of these established flat prices, sales to civilians will be subject to processors' usual trade allowances, it was said.

New Appointments to Canning Industry Advisory Committee

Three canners have been added to the vegetable group of the Canning Industry Advisory Committee, appointed by the War Food Administration and the Office of Price Administration.

The three new appointees, notified by these agencies on October 21, are: Julian McPhillips, Southern Shell Fish Co., Harvey, La.; E. C. Christensen, Christensen Products Corp., Weslaco, Texas; and J. W. Holloway, Jr., Fort Pierce, Fla. They were invited to attend the meeting in Washington, November 8 and 9, to consider the program for canned foods production in 1944.

No changes or additions were made to the personnel of the fruit and non-seasonal divisions of the committee which remains as published in last week's INFORMATION LETTER.

Green Pea Pack for 1943

The total 1943 pack of canned green peas amounted to 33,826,568 actual cases of Alaskas and Sweets, according to figures compiled by the Association's Division of Statistics. On the basis of 24/2's, this amounts to 35,051,559 cases.

The 1942 total was 34,852,651 actual cases.

The following table compares the Alaska and Sweet packs of 1943 with 1942, by States, in actual cases:

State	1942 Alaskas	1942 Sweets	1943 Alaskas	1943 Sweets
	Actual cases	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*	*Actual cases*
NORTHEAST:				
New York and Maine	216,911	3,437,572	17,685	965,868
Maryland	1,226,558	205,584	1,617,727	252,504
Delaware and New Jersey	75,554	60,885	239,865	249,800
Pennsylvania	340,237	377,721	367,878	390,465
Other States	117,537	38,111	156,429	63,629
MIDWEST:				
Ohio	392,500	157,877	361,048	64,975
Indiana	833,732	99,885	653,358	49,801
Illinois	559,777	1,258,794	554,933	1,132,000
Michigan	362,811	484,995	121,336	277,346
Wisconsin	6,975,801	5,398,016	7,874,489	4,474,307
Minnesota	774,906	2,071,234	884,514	1,530,379
Other States	559,561	201,911	455,500	166,000
WEST:				
Montana and Wyoming	.....	409,294	.....	441,422
Idaho and Utah	33,066	1,998,540	211,136	2,257,757
Washington and Oregon	199,956	5,327,253	1,279,376	5,717,000
Other States	.....	656,072	163,037	834,914
Total	12,668,907	22,183,744	14,958,311	18,868,257

Optional Ceilings Established For 40-50 Grain Cider Vinegar

The regulation controlling prices of cider vinegar for sales by processors was amended October 18, by the Office of Price Administration, to establish optional maximum prices for a grade of the vinegar not previously priced as a distinct category. This is accomplished through Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 428, effective October 22, which provided for new optional maximum prices, in line with the custom of the industry, established on a basis of segregation according to grainage strength, each category covering 10 grains. The lowest maximum prices were established for the 40-50 grain class.

Some cider vinegar is sold, in quantities less than carload or truckload lots, on a distinct 45-grain basis and it is for this classification that action sets maximum prices. These, in line with others already listed in the cider regulation, are 18¼ cents per gallon for sales in barrels, cooperage included; 21¼ cents per gallon in half-barrels, cooperage included; $3.70 per dozen gallons in gallon containers; $2.15 per dozen half-gallons in half-gallon containers; $1.07½ per dozen quarts in quart containers, and $0.69 per dozen pints in pint containers.

The optional prices apply in sales by processors to persons other than independent retail stores, institutional users and ultimate consumers (except commercial and industrial users). If the processor elects to use these prices, they are the bases for his maximum prices where he is also performing the wholesale or retail service.

Prices for Pectin Ingredients

Maximum prices of four cents a pound for dried apple pomace and five cents a pound for dried apple skins and cores, f.o.b. shipping point, have been established by the Office of Price Administration through the issuance of Maximum Price Regulation No. 482, and become effective October 27. These products, used in the manufacture of pectin, are not now under price control.

The maximum prices established for the two are somewhat under going prices, OPA states, and will, consequently, cut back costs of users of pectin.

Equalization Payments Granted On Northwest Apple Shipments

To equalize transportation costs and thereby enable growers in the Pacific Northwest to obtain returns on their shipments equivalent to those obtained by growers in other producing areas, the War Food Administration on October 21 announced that it will pay a portion of the freight charges on apples shipped from Washington, Oregon, and Western Idaho into Eastern and Central States.

These freight equalization payments are considered necessary for maintaining normal distribution as the ceiling prices on apples are based on average shipping costs rather than actual freight costs from each producing area.

Additional Raisin Prices Set

Five additional varieties of raisins have received maximum prices from the Office of Price Administration in Amendment No. 2 to Maximum Price Regulation No. 461 (Natural Condition Unpacked Dried Prunes and Raisins), which became effective October 16.

The prices, set at "support" levels previously announced by War Food Administration, are well above those for last year, it was stated.

The maximum prices provided for in Amendment 2 are:

Natural Golden Bleached Thompson seedless raisins (extra choice color), $195 a ton; Natural Sulphur Bleached Thompson seedless raisins (fancy color), $195 a ton; Natural Soda Dipped Thompson seedless raisins (choice color), $195 a ton; Natural Valencia Type Muscat raisins, $205 a ton; Natural Tray Slip Muscat raisins, $180 a ton; Natural Zante currants, $215 a ton.

Ruling on Zero Point Values

Although processed foods with a point value of zero may be acquired and transferred without restriction, they are retained on the list of rationed foods in order to make it easier to keep records of supplies, the Office of Price Administration explains in announcing Amendment 74 to Ration Order 13, effective October 27, 1943.

Certain processed foods, such as dry peas and lentils, are at times sufficiently plentiful to justify their having no ration value, OPA said, but records of supplies are kept so that rationing may be readily resumed if this becomes necessary.

Two New Products Exempted

Orange marmalade and dehydrated rutabagas have been added to the list of processed food products that are exempt from the contract stipulations of the Walsh-Healey Public Contracts Act. Exemptions for the sale of these two products to the Government were issued in orders signed on October 16 by the Secretary of Labor at the request of the War Department.

Fibre Container Quota Order Is Clarified by WPB

Users of new fibre shipping containers may exceed neither their footage nor their tonnage quotas; both restrictions are effective, the War Production Board Containers Division has stated.

In view of misunderstandings of quota restrictions on new fibre shipping containers which are set out in Paragraph (1) of Limitation Order L-317, issued October 11, the Containers Division issued the following statement:

Restrictions on quotas of new fibre containers for packing certain products, listed in Schedule (C) of Order L-317, provide that total container-board content of new fibre containers used by any user shall not exceed either his footage quota or his tonnage quota. This means that users may exceed neither their footage quota (area) nor their tonnage quota (weight) in any three-month period. However, Paragraph (1) of the Order provides for one exception to this rule. It permits users to exceed their tonnage quota (weight) in order to complete a minimum pack but under no circumstances are they permitted to exceed their footage quota (area).

WPB and Army Issue Joint Statement Regarding Serious Delays In the Delivery of Corrugated and Fibre Shipping Containers

War Production Board and Army Service Forces on October 19 issued the following joint statement:

Such serious delivery delays in obtaining fibre and corrugated shipping containers for packing munitions and foods have developed that WPB and the Army are urging the full cooperation of manufacturers and buyers of corrugated and fibre boxes in solving current container problems. Munitions and food which this nation is so energetically producing must not fail to arrive at their destinations for lack of boxes.

Purchasers of fibre and corrugated shipping containers for war requirements continue to report their inability to receive acceptance and delivery of high-rated orders. Military sources confirm that great difficulty continues in this regard, both on direct and indirect procurement. An analysis of complaints received by the Containers Division of WPB, indicates that a considerable portion of this difficulty can be attributed primarily to two reasons:

(1) Lack of care in the placing of firm purchase orders, properly rated and extended in accordance with priorities regulations by buyers; and

(2) Refusal by certain box manufacturers to accept and deliver high-rated orders, even though their rating patterns are low.

As a result, WPB several weeks ago requested Army Service Forces to give all assistance possible through its field personnel to military users of shipping containers in the proper placing of and obtaining delivery for rated orders. Field Office personnel of the Technical Services, ASF, will assist and advise their suppliers in obtaining shipping containers by giving close attention to the following major problems:

(1) Proper certification and extension of rated orders;

(2) Insistence that purchase orders properly rated and extended be acknowledged by box manufacturers in writing; refusals also to be in writing with full explanations therefor;

(3) Prompt placement of orders as far in advance of required delivery as possible;

(4) Use of other suppliers when customary ones are unable to make delivery;

(5) Personal visits to manufacturers of fibre and corrugated shipping containers to analyze thoroughly reasons for failure to obtain delivery; and

(6) Cautioning purchasers of shipping containers not to duplicate orders to which ratings have been applied, if more boxes would thus be ordered than the amount authorized.

Full reports on inability of Army contractors to receive fibre and corrugated shipping containers after exhaustive steps have been taken at the field level, will be made by Army personnel to WPB.

It is hoped that this active campaign will eliminate the need for more drastic action by WPB. Manufacturers and purchasers of this type of shipping containers are urged to lend full support to this program to alleviate the critical situation.

Exporters' Ration Certificates

Exporters of processed foods may receive ration certificates for the number of points needed to replace the processed foods they export, under provisions of Amendment 73 to Ration Order 13, Processed Foods, effective October 27, 1943, the Office of Price Administration has announced.

The purpose of the action is to provide a uniform and simple way for exporters to acquire an amount of processed food equal to the amount of food exported, regardless of possible changes in their point value between the time the food is exported and the time points are issued for its replacement. Previously, exporters received certificates for the point value which the food had at the time of export. This resulted in gains or losses in inventory with decreases or increases in the point value of the foods between the date of export and the date of replacement.

Processors who have not already received points for exported foods, may apply to the Washington OPA office for their certificates.

Industrial User Requirement

A person who uses no other rationed food except canned milk in carrying on an industrial operation may not register as an "industrial user" under terms of Amendment 73 to Ration Order 16—Meat, Fats, Fish and Cheeses, effective October 26, 1943, the Office of Price Administration has announced. Consequently, such a person may not obtain an allotment of points for buying canned milk. Unregistered commercial users of canned milk must make use of unrationed substitutes in carrying on their operations.

Minnesota Meeting Date Set

The annual meeting of the Minnesota Canners Association will be held December 15, it is announced.

NEW CANNING MACHINERY QUOTAS ARE ESTABLISHED

Schedule Provides for Manufacture of Sufficient Units to Meet WFA Production Program

Quotas establishing the quantities of over 150 specified types of canning machinery and equipment that may be manufactured during the year which began October 1, 1943, have been announced by the War Production Board. This action is taken through issuance of Schedule III of Order L-292. The order provides for schedules prescribing the number of units of various kinds of food processing machinery which may be manufactured by any producer. Prior to issuance of Schedule III, production of canning machinery was limited by the order to 50 per cent of the annual average number of units produced during 1939-41.

The quotas established by Schedule III are based on requirements of the War Food Administration. For most of the items listed, permitted quantities are expressed in percentages of the annual average number of units produced by a manufacturer during 1939, 1940 and 1941. In the case of a few items of which there was little or no production prior to 1943, percentages are based on production of that year. The quota for steam pressure peelers, a newly-developed machine not manufactured before 1943, is based on the first nine months of 1943. For a few items, where available information was insufficient to establish percentages based on previous production, manufacture is permitted only on approved orders.

In general, production quotas are set at approximately 100 per cent of the base production figure. However, on items needed for the food expansion program, such as dehydration, percentages run considerably higher, and are over 1,000 per cent in some instances.

Quotas established by Schedule III are for the domestic program of WFA. Equipment for export outside of the territorial limits of the United States and Canada and for direct military use may be manufactured in excess of the quotas.

The schedule provides that WPB may increase or decrease any quota or transfer any portion of it from one manufacturer to others, should need arise. Text of Schedule III follows:

§ *1226.80 Production quotas for canning machinery and equipment—(a) Purpose of this schedule.*

The purpose of this schedule is to fix production quotas for certain items of canning machinery and equipment, for the year beginning October 1, 1943, and ending September 30, 1944. These quotas are being set up in accordance with paragraph (g) (1) of Limitation Order L-292 which states that the War Production Board may at any time adopt schedules prescribing the number of units of food processing machinery of any kind that may be manufactured and assembled by any manufacturer. The quotas for the items described in this schedule shall take the place of the quota provisions of paragraph (g) (2) (ii) of Order L-292 with respect to those items.

(b) Definition.

"Base production" means the annual average number of units of any item of canning machinery or equipment produced by a manufacturer during the years 1939, 1940 and 1941. However, where a different period is indicated, "base production" means the total number of units produced by a manufacturer during that period.

(c) Production quotas.

During the year beginning October 1, 1943, and ending September 30, 1944, no manufacturer shall fabricate or assemble more units of any type of new canning machinery or equipment listed below than the quota percentage of his base production of each type.

PRODUCTION QUOTAS

The first column gives the machine code numbers of the various types of canning machinery and equipment shown on Form WPB-2721 as revised on September 1, 1943. This is a form which each manufacturer is required by paragraph (h) (1) of Order L-292 to file monthly.

The second column describes the types of machinery and equipment covered by this schedule.

The third column shows the quota percentage that each manufacturer is allowed.

Wherever two or more items are bracketed together, they must be treated as one item and the manufacturer must apply the quota per cent opposite those items to his total base production of all of the items in the bracket. The permitted number of units may then be distributed among all or any one or more of the items in that bracket.

Machine code no.	Type of machine	Quota %
201.001	Accumulators (box)	240
201.002	Agitators	60
201.003A	Blanchers, peas, beans, cylinder, pipe	100
201.003B	Blanchers, draper, fruit and vegetable	1,660
201.004	Boosters, cans, jars	280
201.005A	Brushers, citrus fruit and vegetable polishers, large units	140
201.005B	Brushers, corn silk	100
201.005C	Brushers, apples, small units	100
201.006	Bunchers, fruit and vegetable	2,800
201.008	Cars, retort	100
201.009	Case packers	100
201.010	Checkers, weight	55
201.011	Chinks, iron (fish)	150
201.013A	Choppers, apples, etc.	170
201.013B	Choppers, tomatoes, relish	100
201.014A	Cleaners, green peas, beans	100
201.014B	Cleaners, string beans, blower	100
201.014C	Cleaners, cans	100
201.018A	Coils, pulp cooking	100
201.018B	Coils, heating and pre-heating	50
201.019	Compression units, carton	(1)
201.020A	Conveying lines, runway system for cans, jars	100
201.020B	Conveying lines—short units—cans, jars	100
201.021A	Conveyors, metal belt or cable type	175
201.021B	Conveyors, rubber belt	
201.022	Conveyors, interlocking buckets, gooseneck	100
201.023	Conveyors, flume type	100
201.024	Conveyors, gravity, chute type	100
201.025	Conveyors, hydraulic	100
201.026	Conveyors, roller gravity	
201.027	Conveyors, spiral, fruit and vegetable	100
201.028A	Cookers, continuous reel type, cans, jars, atmospheric	80
201.029	Cookers, continuous reel type, pressure	60
201.030	Cookers, fish	(1)
201.031A	Coolers, continuous reel type, atmospheric	90
201.031B	Coolers, continuous draper, or tramway type, cans, jars, atmospheric	167
201.032	Coolers, continuous reel type, pressure	160
201.033	Corers, tomatoes	[2] 370
201.034	Corers, cabbage	(1)
201.035	Crates, retort	130
201.036	Crushers, fruit and vegetable	600
201.037	Crushers—prebeaters	100
201.038A	Cutters, corn	75
201.038B	Cutters, beets	80
201.038C	Cutters, string beans	175
201.038D	Cutters, fish	270
201.038E	Cutters, kraut	50
201.038F	Cutters, miscellaneous	370
201.039	Cutters, knife grinders (special)	100
201.040	Deaerators	100
201.041	Defuzzers, peaches, etc.	400
201.042	Dehydrators, cabinet, manual batch tray type	[2] 40
201.043	Dehydrators, continuous tunnel belt conveyor type	[2] 230
201.044	Dehydrators, continuous tunnel truck tray type	960
201.045	Dehydrators, rotary drum, exterior, spray type	(1)
201.046	Dehydrators, rotary drum, interior, Louvre type	300
201.048	Dehydrators, vacuum tunnel type	(1)
201.049	Dehydrators, other	60
201.050	Dicers	55
201.051	Dirt removers	100
201.052	Dispensers, salt, sugar, etc.	100
201.053	Drainers, cans	100
201.054	Driers, cans	100
201.055	Driers, fruit, vegetable and fish	50
201.056	Dumpers, fruit and vegetable	100
201.057	Dumps, crate, wagon	100
201.058	Elevator boots	100
201.059	Elevators, fruit and vegetable	50
201.060	Elevators, hydraulic	100
201.061	Ensilage stackers	100
201.062	Ensilage towers	70
201.063	Exhaust boxes	100
201.064A	Extractors, tomato juice	100
201.064B	Extractors, citrus fruit	75

[1] Upon approval. No base production. These items may be manufactured only to fill approved orders actually received.

[2] Base production for these items is the total number of units produced by a manufacturer during the year 1942.

Machine code no.	Type of machine	Quota %
201.065	Extruders (ricers)	1,200
201.066	Feeders, green peas, beans, etc.	135
201.067A	Fillers, peas, beans, whole grain corn	100
201.067B	Fillers, plunger measuring type	50
201.067C	Fillers, gravity type, fruit and vegetable juices, liquids, etc.	90
201.067D	Fillers, vacuum type	50
201.067E	Fillers, miscellaneous	50
201.068A	Fillers, hand pack, rotary, fruits, vegetables	80
201.069	Fillers, fish	50
201.070	Filters, fruit and vegetable juices	100
201.071	Finishers	100
201.073	Gluers, carton, hand operated	140
201.074	Graders, quality, gravity, fruit and vegetable	100
201.075A	Graders, size, green peas and green beans	100
201.075B	Graders, size, string beans	80
201.075C	Graders, size, cherries and small fruits, shaker type	100
201.075D	Graders, size, peaches and pears, large fruit, rope, tee belt	100
201.075E	Graders, size, citrus fruit	100
201.075F	Graders, size, potatotes, apples, tomatoes, pickles, small units	100
201.075G	Graders, size, sample, miscellaneous	100
201.076	Graters, fruit and vegetable	50
201.077	Hoists, air	(1)
201.079	Hoists, steam, belt	250
201.080	Homogenizers	50
201.081	Hoppers	600
201.082	Hopper cars	100
201.083	Hullers, hominy, nuts, etc.	(1)
201.084	Huskers	100
201.085	Kettles, jacketed, 90 lbs. pressure and over	50
201.086	Kettles, open	70
201.087	Labelers, cans	80
201.088A	Labelers, jars	800
201.088B	Labelers, boxes	50
201.089	Lidding presses (without nailing attachments)	110
201.091A	Markers, fruit and vegetables	50
201.091B	Markers, cans, cases	360
201.092A	Mixers, batch, corn	55
201.092B	Mixers, batch	
201.093A	Mixers, blending, corn	300
201.093B	Mixers, blending	100
201.094	Packers, asparagus, etc.	50
201.095	Parers, fruit and vegetable	65
201.096	Peelers, abrasive, batch	50
201.097	Peelers, abrasive, continuous	80
201.098	Peelers, caustic soda	1,500
201.099	Peelers, flame	700
201.099	Peelers, steam pressure	[2] 1,233
201.100	Peelers, pear	250
201.101A	Pitters, cherries	65
201.101B	Pitters, peaches	320
201.102	Podders	145
201.103	Precoolers, fruit and vegetables	320
201.104A	Preheaters, tank type	235
201.104B	Preheaters, high pressure, sterilizer, coil type	100
201.104C	Preheaters, sterilizer, straight tube type	145
201.104D	Preheaters, miscellaneous	100
201.105	Presses, fruit, vegetable and fish	100
201.106	Pulpers, fruit and vegetable	200
201.107	Pulverizers, fruit and vegetable (including disintegrators and comminuters)	50
201.108	Pumps, sanitary (quick removable suction cover or end)	84
201.109	Racks, fish	(1)
201.110	Reamers, juice	1,500
201.111	Reeleaners	600
201.112	Rehuskers	(1)
201.113	Resilkers	100
201.114	Retorts, pressure, horizontal type	100
201.115	Retorts pressure, vertical 30" to 44' diameter	100
201.116	Retorts, pressure, vertical small size under 30" diameter	100
201.117	Ripeners and conditioners	50
201.118	Scalders, caustic soda	100
201.119	Scalders, hot water	100
201.120	Scalders, steam	100
201.121	Scalers, fish	(1)
201.122	Sealers, case, large power driven	170
201.123	Seeders	(1)
201.124	Separators, sewage	300
201.125	Separators, water	100
201.126A	Shakers, cans	700
201.126B	Shakers, fruit and vegetable	100
201.127A	Shredders, cabbage core	100
201.127B	Shredders, fruit and vegetable	100
201.128	Silkers, corn	90
201.129	Slicers, fruit and vegetable	75
201.130A	Snippers, beans	130
201.130B	Snippers, gooseberries	(1)
201.131	Sorters	100
201.132	Stackers, boxes, cases, cans	50
201.134	Stemmers	135
201.136	Syrupers	100
201.137A	Tables, belt type	100
201.137B	Tables, grading, cable, chain	50
201.138	Tables, merry-go-round, revolving bucket	100
201.139	Tables, stationary type	100
201.140A	Tanks, glass lined, plain and jacketed	95
201.140B	Tanks, stainless steel, plain and jacketed	95
201.140C	Tanks, brass and copper, plain and jacketed	100
201.140D	Tanks, steel, plain and jacketed	100
201.141	Tanks, wood, storage, cooking, cooling, dipping, soaking	100
201.142	Tenderometers	75
201.143	Textureometers	50
201.144	Toppers, beets, etc.	600
201.145A	Treaters, fruit and vegetable, single units	50
201.145B	Treaters, fruit and vegetable, combined system	100
201.146A	Trimmers, green corn	60
201.146B	Trimmers, fruit and vegetable	50
201.147	Trucks, crate, warehouse	50
201.148	Unscramblers, cans, jars, and bottles	200
201.149	Vacuum pans	100
201.151	Viners, peas and beans	95
201.152	Viner feeders	95
201.153	Washers, cans	150
201.154A	Washers, bath draper, bath spiral, fruit and vegetable	100
201.154B	Washers, apples, potatoes, small units	100
201.154C	Washers, rotary	100
201.154D	Washers, flume, pump type	100
201.154E	Washers, shakers	100
201.154F	Washers, transverse, brushes, rollers	100
201.155	Washers, jars and bottles	100
201.156	Waxers, fruit and vegetables	50
201.158	All others (exclusing car squeezers)	85
201.158	Car squeeze	375

[1] Upon approval. No base production. These items may be manufactured only to fill approved orders actually received.

[2] Base production for these items is the total number of units produced by a manufacturer during the first nine months of 1943.

(d) Exceptions.

The quota provisions of paragraph (c) above do not restrict the fabrication or assembly of canning machinery or equipment to fill specific orders actually received by a manufacturer for export outside the territorial limits of the United States and Canada, or for direct use by the Army, Navy, Maritime Commission or War Shipping Administration.

(e) Increase, decrease and transfer of quotas.

The War Production Board may by specific written directions issued to any manufacturer or class of manufacturers, increase or decrease any quota established by this schedule and may transfer any portions of a quota between manufacturers, taking into consideration the amount of materials to be used, the need for particular items at the time required, the labor and transportation situation in the manufacturing areas involved, the inability of any manufacturer to manufacture his quota, and such other factors as may be relevant.

(f) Applicability of Limitation Order L-292.

Except as otherwise indicated herein, this schedule is subject to all applicable provisions of Limitation Order L-292 as amended from time to time.

WANTED AND FOR SALE

Machinery–Equipment

This column is open only to members of the Association who want to buy or sell canning machinery and equipment. Names of firms listing the items below will be furnished upon application to the Association. In requesting names, please identify items by number.

WANTED

101-W—6-pocket M & S or 7-pocket Hansen stainless steel plunger type filler.

102-W—Late model Urschel snap bean cutter.

103-W—Thirty colanders; capacity about 3 quarts.

FOR SALE

298-S.—Tag recording thermometer, 150 to 250 degrees, with 20-foot cable.

299-S.—Paxton box nailing machine.

300-S.—300-gallon, 8-gauge stainless steel vacuum tank.

301-S.—Ayars 10-pocket pea and bean filler for No. 2 cans, arranged for direct connection to CR closing machine. In A-1 condition.

FROZEN FOODS REDEFINED

Rationing Amendment Clarifies Meaning of Product; Makes Distinction Between Producer, Handler

Several changes of a technical nature, but significant because of their bearing on the operation of the frozen foods industry under rationing are contained in Amendment 72 to Ration Order 13, issued October 20 by the Office of Price Administration, and effective October 25.

The changes re-define the term "processor of frozen foods." The order now defines such a processor as one who "packs and freezes fruits or vegetables."

It also designates the place where the foods are frozen as the "processor establishment of the person who subjected them to the process, whether or not he is the person who operates the locker plant, warehouse or other freezing facility." Before, the processor establishment was any place where such frozen foods were produced for sale or transfer, and the operator of the facility was the processor.

The net effect of the changes, as explained by OPA, is to reduce the possibility of disagreement over a question as to who is a processor, and at what stage in the operation he becomes the processor. For instance, a warehouseman may operate freezing facilities. If the definition merely provided that the processor was the person who froze the food, the warehouseman might technically be considered as the processor if he did nothing more than turn a valve or supply the refrigerants needed in freezing a container of fresh strawberries left with him for storage. Under the new definition, the person who subjects the foods to the freezing process and not the man who merely maintains the cold storage warehouse is the processor.

The matter of determining who is the processor under rationing is not simple when more than one person figures in the operation, as, for instance, when Brown grows or buys a quantity of peaches, turns them over to Smith for preparing and packaging, and then Smith puts them in Jones' freezing plant for processing. In that case, Brown, the man who had the preparing, packing and freezing done for him by Smith and Jones is, for rationing purposes, the actual processor. If the definition merely provided that the person who freezes the food is the processor it might effectively be argued that any one of the three was technically the processor.

Following are additional examples prepared by rationing officials to illustrate to the trade how the new definition applies:

1. A person who acquires fruits or vegetables, has them packaged or prepared by a second party, and then causes them to be placed in a locker plant, cold storage warehouse or similar freezing facility (whether his own or another's does not matter) where the foods are frozen, becomes a processor.

2. A person who acquires fruits or vegetables, prepares or packages them, and causes them to be placed in a freezing plant where they become frozen is the processor.

3. A person who acquires fruits or vegetables and without preparation causes them to be placed in the original or field containers in a plant where they become frozen is the processor.

4. A person who acquires fruits or vegetables and has them packaged or otherwise prepared and frozen for him by a locker plant or similar freezing facility is not the processor. The person who does the packaging or preparing and freezing is the processor.

Generally, therefore, under the new definitions a person who is engaged in providing storage facilities only, regardless of temperature, is not a processor of fruits and vegetables which may become frozen while stored in his establishment, OPA states.

Amendment 72 defines a frozen fruit or vegetable to mean any fruit or vegetable in which ice crystals have been produced by a freezing process intended to produce that result. Frozen fruit or vegetable juice is defined to mean any fruit or vegetable juice in which some of the liquid has been turned into ice crystals by a process intended to produce that result.

Price Adjustments for Wages

Canners in the States of Pennsylvania and Nebraska will be included with the other States for which Maximum Price Regulation No. 306 now permits an adjustment in maximum prices when approved wage increases have been paid.

Each of these States will be given the percentage increase provided for the respective regions to which they belong in the OPA pricing schedule for peas, corn, tomatoes and snap beans. These States likewise will be allowed the adjustment in prices for wage increases for each of the items which are treated on a national basis in MPR 306.

Jam, Jelly, Preserve, Fruit Butter Sales Are Frozen

At the direction of the War Food Administration, the Office of Price Administration, at midnight, October 22, froze the sales of jams, jellies, preserves and fruit butters, effective for one week. The freeze applies not only to retail points-of-sale, but to sales to institutions as well. At the termination of the 1-week freeze period, ration points will have to be surrendered for the purchase of these products.

Citrus marmalades are not included in the freeze order, since supplies of these are considered adequate, but OPA states that they will be carried on the list of rationed products at zero points.

Frozen Fruit and Vegetable Stocks Held in Cold Storage

Stocks of frozen fruits in storage on October 1, 1943, totaled 220,238,000 pounds, against 184,763,000 on September 1, and 225,104,000 on October 1, 1942, according to the Food Distribution Administration. Frozen vegetable stocks on October 1, 1943 were 160,624,000 pounds, against 134,162,000 on September 1, this year and 117,796,000 on October 1, 1942. The following table furnishes details by commodities:

Fruits	Oct. 1, 1942	Sept. 1, 1943	Oct. 1, 1943
	1,000-lbs.	*1,000-lbs.*	*1,000-lbs.*
Blackberries	9,265	7,570	14,095
Blueberries	6,934	7,166	12,984
Cherries	45,241	27,582	25,168
Young and similar berries	6,302	5,937	5,864
Raspberries	20,747	21,489	19,891
Strawberries	50,303	32,356	31,160
Other fruits	45,843	49,598	71,086
Classification not reported	40,469	33,065	39,990
Total	225,104	184,763	220,238
Vegetables			
Asparagus	7,307	5,274	4,884
Beans, lima	20,482	4,591	8,496
Beans, snap	11,635	11,181	15,358
Broccoli, green	835	777	1,106
Corn, sweet	8,456	4,257	13,312
Peas, green	50,242	52,354	51,502
Spinach	4,478	7,010	7,568
Other vegetables	3,303	10,231	10,951
Classification not reported	11,058	38,487	47,447
Total	117,796	134,162	160,624

Production of Dry Beans

October 1 reports from bean growers indicate that the 1943 crop of Pea and Medium White beans will be 6,569,000 bags (uncleaned); Great Northern, 3,775,000 bags; Pintos, 4,550,000 bags; Standard Limas, 1,378,000; and Baby Limas 1,056,000 bags, according to the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

Advertising, in War and Peace, Is Subject of New Booklet

A compilation of the attitudes and expressions of a number of high government officials, from the President down, is contained in "Advertising and Its Role in War and Peace," just announced by the Department of Commerce. According to the announcement, this 96-page illustrated booklet recognizes that advertising is "a vital cog in our free enterprise system" and a "potent medium for distributing information" to the people at a time when the need for accurate information is greatest.

It is addressed directly to "those who shortsightedly" view advertising as "an economic waste in wartime," and informs them that the Government "strongly disagrees with this attitude.

"With the attack on Pearl Harbor, the Department of Commerce immediately recognized that advertising would be a major weapon on the home front. People had to be informed. Talents used so effectively in creating a desire for goods could with equal effectiveness show how to win the war," the booklet states.

That business has shared this viewpoint is amply demonstrated by the record, the Department states. The nation has witnessed a growing use of this established informative system and the Department has reported through its various publications the telling effect of advertising in the war effort and its necessity in preserving private enterprise.

Various government spokesmen, it is pointed out, have continued from time to time to voice their approval of advertising, making it "evident in the eyes of Government that advertising has a rightful role in wartime and that it is filling that role successfully."

The strong trend toward maintaining wartime advertising as near as possible to a peacetime level "bespeaks an attitude on the part of business to avoid the mistakes made in the last war," the booklet states. It recalls that during World War I some companies dropped from sight so far as the newspapers and magazines were concerned. In fact, they dropped all advertising and by the end of the war discovered just how forgetful is the public. The products which these companies distributed faded from sight and were never able to regain their spotlight position on the buying stage.

Copies of "Advertising and Its Role in War and Peace" may be obtained by writing to the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, U. S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

Simplification of Truck Records

The Office of Defense Transportation, through the issuance of Administrative Order ODT 9, has simplified record-keeping requirements for commercial motor vehicles. This action was taken, ODT said, to bring record requirements for truck operators into conformity with the ODT's new selective reporting procedure.

Under the new record-keeping requirements, only that information need be kept which is specifically requested on ODT's new operating report form. Only six questions are asked about truck operations on the new form. These questions on the single form supersede the previously required quarterly operation reports and monthly idle vehicle reports. Similarly, the new records replace those records which were required under the old quarterly operation and monthly idle vehicle report procedure.

Questions by motor carriers concerning the individual application of the new record and reporting procedures should be taken up with their ODT Motor Transport district offices. The text of ODT 9 may be obtained from the Office of Information of ODT, at Washington, D. C.

California Sardine Report

Estimated figures on tonnage of sardines delivered to California processing plants and cases of sardines packed during the current season to October 16 inclusive, as reported by the California Sardine Products Institute, are as follow:

TONNAGE:	Tons
San Francisco Bay	96,818
Monterey	79,728
Southern California	26,526
Total	203,072

PACK:	
Can sizes:	Cases
1-lb. ovals	512,507
1-lb. talls	457,224
½-lb. fillets	11,435
½-lb. round 96's	42,172
5-oz. 100's	6,996
Miscellaneous	24,318
Total	1,054,652

Michigan Canners' to Meet

The annual fall meeting of the Michigan Canners' Association will be held at the Whitcomb Sulphur Springs Hotel, St. Joseph, on November 11 and 12.

NEW WFA LABOR DIVISION

To Handle Wage, Manpower Problems Arising in the Food Industries

Establishment within the Program Branch of the War Food Administration of a Food Industry Division was announced by WFA October 13. The new division will serve as the focal point within WFA for all labor problems arising in the food processing and distribution industries—a function which, since August 14, has been performed by the Food Industries Labor Branch of the Food Distribution Administration. According to the WFA announcement, made by Col. Philip G. Bruton, "the Food Industry Division will be responsible for giving appropriate attention to and assistance with labor problems in the agricultural input industries, such as food processing machinery production, container production, etc. The Division also will perform such duties as are necessary in connection with WFA's membership on the Essential Activities Committee of the War Manpower Commission.

"In the above-mentioned fields, the Food Industry Division will function in a liaison capacity only, and will not be responsible for the administration of operating programs. The functions of the Division will encompass three major fields of activities in the food industries and in the agricultural input industries: (1) Assistance in the retention, recruitment and placement of workers. (2) Analysis of wage problems in these industries. (3) Assistance in manpower utilization and worker-morale programs in these industries.

"Specific activities of the Division will include:

"1. Assembling of detailed facts regarding the current production situation in the food industries and in the agricultural input industries for the use of WFA and the primary manpower agencies in formulating over-all or specific wage and labor programs.

"2. Assisting the primary manpower agencies in formulating positive manpower programs to assure maximum production in these industries when the problems affect several manpower agencies.

"3. Assisting the industries with their individual labor and wage problems through contacts with the primary manpower agencies.

"4. Informing WFA of the current labor situation in these industries by advising of the probable effects of the over-all manpower programs on the food industries and on the agricultural input industries.

"5. Informing the industries of the pertinent manpower policies and regulations.

"In its relations with other governmental agencies, the Food Industry Division will maintain liaison relationships with the War Manpower Commission, United States Employment Service, Department of Labor, War Labor Board, Office of Defense Transportation, War Production Board, Office of Price Administration, Office of Economic Stabilization, and such other governmental agencies whose programs affect manpower problems."

Dr. Rich Appointed to Survey Pacific Coast Salmon Fisheries

Dr. Willis H. Rich has been appointed consulting director of salmon fishery investigations on the Pacific Coast, according to an October 21 announcement by the Fish and Wildlife Service. He will immediately undertake a complete survey of the Government's research program for the conservation and restoration of the salmon fisheries and will recommend changes and extensions that may be necessary to increase the effectiveness of the program.

Dr. Rich has been on leave from the zoology faculty of Stanford University since July serving the Office of the Coordinator of Fisheries as administrator of the pilchard production program in California. He was formerly associated with the Bureau of Fisheries as a fishery biologist and administrative official.

In addition to serving as consultant for the salmon research program, Dr. Rich will assume immediate direction of the work on the Columbia River, where efforts to protect and restore the valuable salmon runs have been made necessary by recent power and irrigation projects.

Renegotiation Considered at Legislative Committee Meeting

Members of the Association's Legislative Committee participated in a two-day meeting at National Canners Association headquarters in Washington on October 22 and 23. Renegotiation of government contracts was important among topics considered by the committeemen.

Ohio Canners Convention

The annual convention of the Ohio Canners Association is scheduled for December 14 and 15, at the Deshler-Wallick Hotel, Columbus.

BROWN RESIGNS AS OPA ADMINISTRATOR

President Roosevelt has accepted the resignation of Prentiss M. Brown as Administrator of the Office of Price Administration. No announcement has been made of his successor, but in accepting Mr. Brown's resignation the President stated: "You generously yielded to my request to take charge of OPA temporarily until you could find someone to take over the task. When you tell me now that you have men capable of carrying on and feel it your duty to leave, I can not insist upon your remaining."

In his letter of resignation Mr. Brown reviewed the status of price control as of the time of his leaving, and summarized his view of the inflation struggle as presenting two major problems for the administration. He stated that the first of these is the question of subsidies, and the second is the renewal of the Price Control Act, which expires July 1, 1944.

Labor Shortage Causes Drop Of 4% in Pilchard Pack

Although landings of pilchards or California sardines were 18 per cent larger during the first two months of the current season than during the corresponding period last year, the pack of canned sardines has declined approximately 4 per cent because of a serious shortage of cannery labor, Coordinator of Fisheries Harold L. Ickes said October 19.

Because of the number of hand operations involved in canning sardines, the labor shortage in the canneries is more acute than in the reduction plants where machines for the processing of pilchard meal and oil can be operated by relatively few workers, he explained.

Coordinator Ickes pointed out that San Francisco and Monterey, where a large number of sardine canneries are located, are centers of war industry and that the housing shortage makes it impossible to bring in additional cannery labor. A plan to transport cannery workers to and from surrounding rural areas so far has not proved feasible because of transportation difficulties.

California landings for August and September amounted to 165,552 tons of pilchards, compared with 139,711 tons during the same months in 1942. Heavy landings at San Francisco, where the catch increased more than 50 per cent compared with last year, offset the relatively poor fishing in the Monterey area and were responsible for the increase in total production.

The two-month pack of canned sardines was 721,354 cases, compared with 748,690 cases last year. While the San Francisco pack was larger than last year, it is considered small in view of the heavy landings at that port.

CONTENTS

	Page
Conference and convention tentatively set for early January	7901
Ceiling prices for kraut	7901
Apple prices expected	7901
New appointments to canning industry advisory committee	7902
Green pea pack for 1943	7902
Optional ceilings established for 40-50 grain cider vinegar	7902
Prices for pectin ingredients	7902
Equalization payments granted on Northwest apple shipments	7902
Additional raisin prices set	7902
Ruling on zero point values	7903
Two new products exempted	7903
Fibre container quota order is clarified by WPB	7903
WPB and Army issue joint statement regarding serious delays in the delivery of corrugated and fibre shipping containers	7903
Exporters' ration certificates	7903
Industrial user requirements	7903
Minnesota meeting date set	7903
New canning machinery quotas are established	7904
Wanted and for sale	7905
Frozen foods redefined	7906
Price adjustments for wages	7906
Jam, jelly, preserve, fruit butter sales are frozen	7906
Frozen fruit and vegetable stocks held in cold storage	7906
Production of dry beans	7906
Advertising, in war and peace, is subject of new booklet	7907
Simplification of truck records	7907
California sardine report	7907
Michigan canners to meet	7907
New WFA Labor Division	7907
Dr. Rich appointed to survey Pacific Coast salmon fisheries	7908
Renegotiation considered at Legislative Committee meeting	7908
Ohio Canners convention	7908
Brown resigns as OPA administrator	7908
Labor shortage causes drop of 4% in pilchard pack	7908